## HIS EXCELLENCY BEN

His Ambition is Attained and He is Now Governor of Massachusetts.

An Immense Crowd Come to Beacon Hill to Hear His Inaugural Address.

He Wants a Pull Vote, a Fair Count, Woman's Suffrage, and Civil Service Reform,

And After This Year He Won't Try to be Governor Any More.

Boston, Jan. 4.-In recent years no inaugural has been so popularly attended as that of Gov. Butler's at the state house today. Hours before the time for him to appear the halls and passages were crowded so that motion was difficult, and the throng overflowed down the broad steps, and extended even to the common. The joint convention for the inauguration occurred in the hall of the house of representatives, which was packed full of people. 'The ladies' and members' galleries were opened for ladies, but the public gallery was reserved for invited guests. Over an hour was consumed by the preliminaries, and the crowd which could not get in gradually disappeared. At 19:30 o'clock the supreme judicial court entered, followed by Gen. Butler drossed in an evening suit and carrying a gold headed cane, and wearing his usual button-hole bouquet. He walked up the aigle and sat at the speaker's deak amid the applause of his friends.

DISTINGUISHED GUISTS

followed, and soon the hall of the house was packed to the last inch. The ladies', members', and public galleries would hold no more, and the space on the floor not filled by the senators and representatives in joint convention was packed by distinguished guests, and the very few of the missellaneous public who were able to crowd in.

were able to crowd in.

When the assemblage had all possed in President Crocker, of the senate, administered the eath of office, and at 12:56 o'clock, Gov. cath of office, and at 12:56 o'clock, Gov. Butler signed his mane to the cath. The instant he did so his friends applauded both in the gallery and ou the floor, and a few seconds later the first gun of the military salute was fired on the caunon. Secretary Peirce then made a proclamation that Gen. Butler had made a procumitation that cent fatter had been duly installed governor, and warning all people, and especially the state officers, to take due notice thereof. "Renewed applause followed this declaration. Immediately after Offiver Ames was inaugurated as licutenant governor. Gov. Butler was then presented formally to the legislature, and proceeded to read

HIS ADDRESS. This document was rather long, but it treated very fully of every department of state affairs, and as the new governer had very pronounced views about everything, the eery ponounced views about everything, the message was more generally interesting than such documents usually are. The governor is accustomed to use language with precision, but the extreme care with which he stated some things was noticeable and confirmed the very general belief that he intends to take nothing for granted until he knows it; that he intends to know it if it is worth knowling, and to have something to say about it after he intends to know it if it is worth knowing, and to have something to say about it after he knows it. For example, in presenting the statement of the treasurer he says: "As the incoming executive can have no other and different knowledge than is furnished by that officer upon these topics, I content myself by giving you a statement furnished by him," and then, in cleans his remarks on the content myself by the process of the content myself by giving you a statement furnished by him," and then, in cleans his remarks on the content myself by then, in closing his remarks on this topic, he adds: "I may in a special communication hereafter call to the attention of the legislature such matters relating thereto, as more full and accurate examination may make advisable." Continuing, he intimates that "it would seem convenient that the same course should be taken in regard to the expenditions upon the Hoosac tunnel and the Troy and Greenfield railway, which apparently are more than equal to two-thirds of the public laber." debt. These state concerns, he says, fafter costing the state more than \$22,078,689.21 in a commercial and trading enterprise, which in its inception and prosecution was promised to be of great advantage to the state, it now ap-pears that the railway and tunnel find themelves to be in such condition as not to be self-

On the subject of FREE AND EQUAL SUFFRAGE he says: There is one subject which is of so great importance to the people of the commonwealth and to the best interests of the country, that I crave your patience if I pre-sent my views upon it at some length.

supporting even."

Free and equal suffrage to all who by the qualification of naturalization and the constitutional one of education, have the right to take part in the government of their state

and country.

To this right and immunity of citizens of the United States there should be no legal hindrance, and specially the prerequisite of paying a capitation tax.

I believe in such a tax as the duty of the

I believe in such a tax as the duty of the citizen, but not as a qualification to his suffrage. Every man ought to pay, according to his ability, his just share of the burden of maintaining the government which protects himself, his family, and his property, and which affords the means of education to his children. But the penalty for non-payment should not be disfranchisement and loss of citizenship. That is too severe, and in all civilized countries is only attached to the highest crimes. But above all, it should not be imposed when such tax has not been assessed upon him so that he can pay it, as is now the law of our state.

now the law of our state.

It is the duty of every man to attend and take part in every election, and by his vote to give his assent to the laws which may be passed by his chosen representative; for all governments derive their "just powers from the assent of the poverned."

the assent of the governed."

This duty of a freeman was enforced by our fathers in the earliest colony time. In 1660, towns in Massachusetts passed and enforced the following by-law:

It is likewise ordered that if any man who is warned to any town meeting be not there when he is exited, he shall be liable to pay 60. If he come not at all 130. Nor shall any depart without leave upon the like penalty.

leave upon the like penalty.

"How different are the provisions of law now by which the state practically offers a bounty of from one to two dollars to any citizen who will stay away from town meeting?

By an act of legislation now all the state and county taxes are assessed upon the polls under a limitation by law as to the amount. In my judgment "the poll-tax," as it is commonly called, should be assessed by the cities and towns for their proper benefit only, and not as a state and county fax. Under our laws, there is a direct interest in the towns not to assess the poll-tax, for three years in any five, lest the payer should chain by paynot to assess the poli-tax, for three years in any five, lest the payer should obtain by pay-ment a settlement therein, i. e., a right to be supported by the town; a poli-tax being for the state, the town would di-rectly receive nothing from such taxa-tion. This inducement is now much stronger, tion. This inducement is now much stronger, as an alien may thus obtain such settlement who would otherwise be a state pauper. I therefore recommend a change in the law of assessment of the poil tax, which is undoubtedly within the competency of the legislature, that the poil tax should be assessed as part of the city or town tax for their use only. That would induce the towns to use diligences in assessing, and their collectors in collecting the cell fax, which, going to the town, would the pull rax, which, going to the town, would be the contribution of the pull tax payer towards the education of his children, and in

towards the education of his children, and in so far an equivalent for his settlement.

He further recommends that this tax be assessed in May and collected in August, at the latest, as at that senson the laboring man can pay it with the least difficulty.

Such change of time of collecting the tax would also, he says, relieve our elections, and our state from a practice which has obtained of late, of committees of the respective politi-cal payties naving the politics for voters, in

of late, of committees of the respective political parties paying the poll-tax for voters, in order to have the voter registered, who it is supposed will vote for those who pay his tax. No more victous practice could possibly exist. It debauches the voters, debases the payer, corrupts political action, and is certain to be the initial to other and further corruptions in elections. Beside, it dearfs and belittles the victo of sufficient.

Is there not some justification for the com-mittee man to say, 'If the state bribes the voter with \$1 not to do his duty as a citizen, !

have obtained without investigation of the subject; that under our constitution a state or country tax must be paid to enable the citizen to vote, and so it must be, unless the citizen is exempted by law from paying such tax. But it seems to me to be quite clear as a proposition of constitution law, that if the poil-tax payer is exempted by law from taxation—i. c., state and county taxation being the only taxation mentioned in that article, or elsewhere in the constitution—he being otherwise qualified, such citizen has by the very terms of the constitution a right to vote. very terms of the constitution a right to vote

We might some to that happy condition when from licenses and other indirect taxation, our state and county expenses being paid, we should not require to levy either a state or county tax upon the citizen or his property. This is already done in part. In property. This is already done in part. In such case would any one claim that where no tax was levied at all there were no voters in Massachusetts, all being disfranchised under the first clause of Article III? Suppose the legislature should enact that no

sappose the legislature should be levied in a given year, as it may do, and I hope with due economy in state and county expenditures at some time will do, would such a law operate as a disfranchisement of all our voters, or an exemption of our citizens from taxation?

exemption of our citizens from taxation?

I am most fully persuaded that all patriotic men will agree with me in the desirability, at as early a day as possible, of establishing free suffrage to all citizens, with proper guards against frauds in its exercise, in Massachusetts, which makes its free institutions its reconstitutions.

proudest boast, if it can be done without vio-lation of any inhibition of the constitution.

If there should be doubt as to the constitu-tionality of the proposition I have made, this much desired end can be obtained by another legal method which has been twice decided the supreme court of the state to be con-

itutional.
At the time of the enactment of the third article of the constitution in regard to suf-frage, it had been the habit of our fathers in the annual tax net, which was then the method of authorizing the assessment of taxes, to exempt by law from taxation classes of persons, such as ministers of the gespel, instructors in public seminaries, and the like persons to whom such exceptions had been granted by law, "as one mode of making up

their compensation for services."

Let, therefore, a nominal poll tax for state purposes be assessed as now on the folls of the citizens, and then if any citizen chooses to pay it, by doing his duty as a citizen by voting, let that act be a discharge and pay-

ment of such tax.

That would be a payment "in kind" by the freeman doing his duty as our fathers required him to do it, by fining him if he did not attend town meeting. not attend town meeting, as we have already

This construction of the constitution has been twice passed upon by the supreme court. One of the opinions says:

Although this class of persons exempted by law has been diminished by succeeding legislation, it does not alter the meaning of the constitution in this respect.

In this respect.

In other words the constitution, by the exception in the third article, which I have already quoted, put it in the power of the legislature to say what classes of persons should be exempted from state and county taxation in consideration of their employment or positive in the same than the legislature could exempted. tion in life, as the legislature could exempt from military and jury duty, which is a tax upon all citizens, such citizens as, for reasons controlling the legislative judgment, seemed w

May I be permitted, respectfully but firmly, to impress upon you the very great necessity for this change? Free suffrage is a right and immunity guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and enforced by a penalty upon any state that shall refuse it to a citizen of the United State who is also a citizen of

The fourteenth article of the amendments

declares: No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States, nor deep to any per-son within its jurisdiction the equal protection of

Is laws.

Is not the right to give his vote in the election of his rulers, and in the enactment of the laws which shall govern him, by every theory of our government, one of the "privileges and immunities" of a citizen of the United States, he complying with all laws regulating the exercise of that immunity and privilege which extend to all alike?

In practice, does not a property or tax qualification upon the voter bear unequally and unjustly upon him? If a small sum be made a prerequisite, then, with perfect parity of rea-soning, a large sum may be imposed, which would put this franchise of freedom in the hands of the few only, who can then say, as the Roman captain answored to the apostle, "With a great sum obtained I this freedom;" and no Paul can proudly reply, "But I was free born!"

If any should doubt whether the right of oling is one of the "privileges and immunities" secured by the first section of the four teenth article of the constitution, let him read the second section of the same article:

"But when the right to vote at any election for "But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of chickors, for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and function officers of a latter of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one pears of years of age and clizens thereof, or in any way stridged, except for participation in relation to other crimes, the base of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such mate citizens that bear to the whole number of such mate interest twenty-one years of any in such state."

The second section thus puts a penalty is

The second section thus puts a penalty, i.e., the loss of representation in congress, upon any state which shall in any way abridge the right of a citizen of the United States twentyone years of age and upwards to vote, show-ing conclusively that voting is one of the "privileges and immunities" which the first ection declares no state shall make or enforce

any law to abridge.
Passing by the undisputed question of its justness, let me advert to another considera-

I have said already that this measure seemed to be necessary for the well being of the state and country. The United States census of May I, 1880, shows that there were in Masachusetts 501,648 male persons above the age of 21 years, and the rate of increase will now give us 535,692 out of 1,783,985 in-habitants. The largest vote ever east in the state, in November of the same year, was for president—282,512. The same ceasus shows that there were males 21 years of age and over, neither aliens nor illiterate within our constitutions. constitutional requirement, 447,083. These would be entitled to vote except for the hindrance of the poll tax and the impediments made by our laws of registration. This fall-nee to vote has been alleged to be "indifference of voters."

As we have seen the law of t

As we have seen, the largest vote ever cast was 283,512. Taking that from the total num-ber of possible voters, 447,083, it leaves 161,571 practically distranchised and not voting, or

30.31 per cent, of the voring population of the state, the total vote actually east being but 63.10 per cent, of the voting population. It will be also found that there are fewer voters in Massachusetts in proportion to the number of male citizens over 21 years of age than in any other state but five, north or suith, however sparse and scattered the popu-lation of such state may be, while Massachusetts is one of the most compact and thickly settled of all the states.

may I not give him the same sum to do his duty?" If the state puts that great franchise up for sale at \$1, is there not some excuse for the voter when he has bought his vote of the state, to its good order, and the security of the east \$1, is there not some excuse for the voter when he has bought his vote of the state of the sta a dangerous class will arise. Not so, Power makes all men conservative, and sense of un-deserved oppression makes all men lawless. Remember, that upon this class of citizens the state must rely for the military power which must enforce your laws. Why, then, strive to make them unhappy, discontented and lawlows.

Fortunately, the abolition of the tax qualification for voting is not a question which now divides political parties.

In the constitutional convention of 1853 an At the constitutional convention of 1853 an amendment to strike it out of the constitution was passed by a vote of 206 to 53. It was supported by the entire democratic party of that day, headed by the venerable jurist Marcus Morton, and all insisted that sufrage was a natural right.

natural right.

It was supported by the men who gave birth to the free-soil party, the nucleus of the republican party, and was advocated by such men as Joel Parker, chief Justice of New Hampshire, and head of the Harvard Law school, Charles Allen, John B. Alley, Francis W. Righ, Gasses, S. Bautsell, Amore, Barlin. W. Bird, George S. Boutwell, Anson Burlingame, Henry Chapin, Richard H. Dana, jr., Robert T. Davis, John M. Earle, Charles Summer, Amasa Walker, Nathaniel P. Banks, jr., and Henry Wilson.

No more learned jurista, no better statesmen lived in that days in Machine in the control of the contr

nen lived in that day in Massachusetts, nor

have lived since,
Vice President Wilson used, in regard to tax qualification, the following nervous and elequent language:

Poverty is bitter enough to be borne with-out the degradation of disfranchisement. That constitutional provision which would deny to the poor man who could not pay his tax bill the right to vote should be forever blotted out of the con-stitution of a Christian commonwealth.

Afterwards, two republican congresses by we-thirds majorities gave suffrage, free and untrammelled, to every white man and four nillions of freed slaves by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution which were adopted by three-fourths of the states, most of them republican, one of which was Massachusetts. The doctrine of absolute free suffrage re-

mains a cardinal principle of the republican party to-day, nowhere better or more elo-quently stated than by one of her chosen repquenty states than by one of her chosen rep-resentatives (who might well have been ad-dressing you), in a carefully prepared oration, delivered at Tremont temple, upon questions of republican principles in the late political

omingaight.

Mr. Cra po says:

What are these questions which demand on attention to-day? They are the questions of fre and fair elections, the absolute enjoyment be every man in this country of the right to vote.

The republican party, through its administration, and by its cutire organization, struck hands with the progressive Mahone, of Virginia, and in the election of 1582 caused the poll-tax qualification to be stricken from the constitution of that state by the decisive majority of 107,303 to 66,171.

Opposition to a property or tax qualification for suffrage has been the doctrine of the democratic party everywhere, except when led from the principles of true democracy by the influences of slavery, which all good men thank God are gone forever.

Of the thirty-eight states five only tolerate it in their constitutions. It is for you, as legislators of Massachusetts, to say whether our old free commonwealth shall remain longer in the degraded column. The republican party, through its adminis-

actually east. That disproportion, however, is far beyond that which is caused by a tax qualification. This arises from the impediments thrown in the way of voting by our laws in regard to registration. Registration is a perfectly proper and necessary regulation as a prerequisite to voting, but it should be carefully guarded so as not to be a hindrance to the honest voter in the exercise of his rights. Within a few years there have been several provisions in regard to registration, which are wholly unnecessary and obstructive. In the first place, the registration in cities closes at a very early day before the election, so that the veter is shut out from his privilege without notice. He should have the right, if qualified, to be registered down to

right, if qualified, to be registered down to
the hour of opening the polls.

In the second place, as the registry is administered, a very large proportion of our
voters have to be re-registered every year,
and the fact that they have been once registered, and voted, does not seem to be considered by the registrars in making up the registration lists. I can best illustrate this point
by referring to what has absolutely taken
place in the registration of the city of Boston,
and in se doing I give quite approxymate be-

and in so doing I give quite approximate but not accurate numbers. In 1880 there were about 58,000 voters registhe less there were about 58,000 voters registered in the city of Heston. In 1882, when the registry lists were published, there were only 37,000 names on the registry lists. That was a striking oif of some 21,000 names who had already once voted and shown themselves qualified. Why leave those names off, unless some positive evidence was shown to the regis-try that they were not voters? Only from the second Monday of September, or for some thirty days, is there any opportunity for the voter to get his name on the list. It is true that that time is shorter in Boston than in any other city or town in the commonwealth, probably because there are more voters to be ieft unregistered.

The registration law has been altered in some form almost every year for the last seven, and always in derogation and obstruction of the voter. The changes which I would suggest are these: Let every man of 21 years and upward who is assessed have his name put on the registration list, to be stricken off by the registrar after notice to him in case of any proof against him as a voter—a name once stricken off not to be re-registered in any subsequent year until the right to vote at that time is fully established by the voter. In other words, now, all intendments in registration are against the right to vote, and that the citizen is not a voter.

Why not put the intendment the other way, and let the fact that a man has been a resident in the town for six months, and has registration law has been altered in

resident in the town for six months, and has been taxed therein by the nasessors, be prima facie evidence of his right to vote, making at the same time a provision that the assessors shall make inquiry at the time of the assessment as to the naturalization, and save the voter from losing the time of two or three days, more or less, to obtain his right of suf-

I recommend that the registration laws be recommend that the registration laws be revised in the light of those suggestions, and sufficiently guarded to prevent frauds, without being an actual obstruction to and burden upon, the voters; and, above all, let them be equal in all the towns and cities of the commonwealth.

A FREE BALLOT AND A PAIR COUNT. A free ballot requires freedom to vote and a fair count to make it the effective agent of a free government. His vote should be given by the voter free from all intimidation, oversight by, or even knowledge of others. For his exercise of this great right the voter should only be accountable to his conscionce and his God.

wanth, however sparse and scattered the population of such state may be, while Massachusetts is one of the most compact and thickly settled of all the states.

The granting of the right of equal suffrage:

demanded, and almost favoriably show a dif-ference from the original count.

Allegations are made of stuffing and robbing ballot boxes. All this would be prevented by the me of the envelope. The number of en-velopes would always conform, in a well con-ducted election, to the checked voters on the voting list. And as it is provided that any envelope containing two votes should be thrown out, the possibility of fraudulent votes being east would practically be obliterated.

being east would practically be obliterated.

I commend this change, in the interest of free and fair elections, most carnestly to your

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

There is another cognate subject to that which we have been discussing, which has received encouragement in the platforms of both political parties, and that is the right of suffrage in women. For myself, I believe that right is given them by the constintion of the United States. By the decision of the courts I am overruled in my action on this subject, but not in my convictions. It is an experiment in our government which never has been here practically tried. For although women are allowed to yote for a single class of municipal officers, yet there are so many WOMAN SUPPRACE, of municipal officers, yet there are so many restrictions and impediments thrown around it that no woman with a proper spirit of self respect eight to allow herself to pass through the ordeal to attain a useless privilege of voting thus invidently. This, I believe is the exteen in which it is held by a majority of the most estimable women of the commonwealth.

Women cannot be permitted to vote in this voince cannot be permitted to you in this commonwealth, by our constitution, for national or state officers (except for presidential electors) if the law were changed; but they may vote, if the law so provides, in municipal elections.

While this experiment ought to be fully male, yet it cannot be so, as we have seen, without a constitutional amendment. To make that amendment would take three years. If the experiment should turn out to be an unfortunate one, it would take three years more to restore the constitutional pro-

There is one way, however, in which the experiment can meat advantageously be tried, and at the same time, without any possibility of mischief, settle a question which in my mind will be determinative whether women should have the ballot, and that is whether the majority of women of this commonwealth desire to vote. This is averred on the one side and denied on the other; but certain it is, if the great body of intelligent women of the commonwealth desire to vote they will have the vote, for I believe that fact being known no just man would oppose it. I suggest, therefore, that a law be passed allowing women to vote under the same regulations as men in municipal elections, which law shall take effect when it shall be accepted by a majority of the passed of the same regulations. jority of the women voting at some general

election.
Objection has been made that women do not desire to vote because it would be un-pleasant to go into the ward rooms and voting places. To obviate that objection, and to get a full and fair expression of the women upon this question, whether they will accept and exercise the right of voting, I would suggest that the women above 21 should be registered, the place, by number, or other sufficient de-scription of residence forming a part of the registry, and that every woman may deposit her vote, indorsed with her name and place of residence in her own handwriting, in the postoffice, or in some proper box provided for the purpose, addressed to the proper officers of election in the cities and towns where they We have already seen the very great disproportion between the number of voters of the commonwealth and the number of votes actually cast. That disproportion, however, actually cast, that which is caused by a tax

declare the votes as in other cases.

Such a law would seem to be easily framed so as to cut off all opportunity for fraud, very little temptation to which would exist and thus enable every woman without trouble or discomfort to vote upon this question, and instruct the people of the commonwealth as to their future action thereon.

ELECTION DAY A HOLIDAY. The governor recommends that the day of general election be made a legal holiday, with the same safeguards as to observance as are given to Sunday in this regard; that no liquor be sold, and no liquor slop be kept open be-tween sunrise and sunset of that day. He also suggests that the election of city governments might take place on the same day, each voter having then leisure to attend to both, and to save the cost, trouble, and expense of another day of election.

Under the head of the governor advises that the restrictions of naturalization to the supreme and superior courts only should be repeated. Since the question to be adjudicated is simply whether the applicant declares under oath that he remounces and abjures all foreign allegiance, and proven that he has resided within the United States five years and within the state one year at least, and during that time has been "of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same," the governor secane reason why this cannot be determined as well by the judge of a district or municipal court, as by a judge of the superior or supreme court. NATURALIZATION

FEDERAL HELATIONS. There has been for many years a standing committee of the two houses upon federal relations, but the governor has been able to discover nothing which is, at this time, likely to require its attention, as he thinks the interests of the state are safe in the hands of its agents lately chosen to represent it in the house of representatives.

There is one matter, he says, to which I think your attention should be called, and in

think your attention should be called, and in regard to which, perhaps, instructions to your senators and representatives might be of use. The commonwealth has a very large claim, which, with its interest, should now amount to nearly a half million dollars, for moneys expended under the direction of the executive of the United States in preparation for coast defense against the confederate exclients. That claim was presented to congress many years ago; a commission was appointed to audit it. It was audited by the commission and the amount determined. That amount temains due and unpaid. Afterward the claim passed the house of representatives, but failed in the senate. A vigorous presecution by our congressional delogation of a claim so confessed and audited, would, I believe, give the state its just dues.

LAROR. The relations of the employe and the em-ployer; the method of settling controversies between each other which are among the most dangerous to peace and good order, and are as yet without any solution under the laws; the yet without any solution under the laws; the duty incumbent upon the employer to protect the lives of those laboring for him; what de-gree of care is required from the master to the servant, or from the servant to the master, to use a legal phiase; and what, if anything, can be done by legislation to regulate the hours of labor, or enhance the rate of wages, are all subjects too intricate and involved to be pre-sented here and now to your already cover-sented here and now to your already overaird here and now to your already over-relened attention, and may form the subject a further communication. I read, however, with pain, from the report

the chief of the bureau of statistics of labor In the majority of cases the workingmen of this the year, Good work and low prices.

commonwealth (upon faxile Schries) do not sup-port their families by their individual earnings alone. Fathers rely, or are forced to depend upon their children for from one-quarter to one-third of the entire family earnings.

Especially is this so, as we can find nothing in the subsequent reports of that bareau, to show that that condition of things has altered within the eight years since it was written.

He calls for a thorough investigation of the

expensive management of insane acytums and poor houses. He recommends measures to make the labor of prisons pay the expense of the prisons of the state.

On the subject of

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM the governor says: I congratulate the commonwealth that one branch, of what is known in political circles as "civil service reform," is, and has been since 1879, is most full, efficient, and therough operation in this commonwealth, and that is fixedness of tenure of office.

monwealth, and that is fixedness of tenure of office, as I have before demonstrated.

The "civil service reform," manner of appointment, by competitive or other examination, has been wholly ignored. On the contrary, the practice has been quite generally obtained of the officer having the appointment putting his wife, his son, his daughter, his son's wife, and his sister in office as assistants and clerks and into other efficial and subride dances. Whole families official and saturied places. Whole families are sometimes appointed to salaried places. Besides the rule is hardly with exceptions salaried and paid officials, at least of the higher grades have been, and are of a given political faith. If it were profitable enough I could give very many instances in illustration in each of the truths above stated, and will do so whenever alled upon. In addition to these there are other defects in the civil service of the commonwealth which need reformation very much indeed, which have never been discussed, so far as I am informed, even by any of the clubs of political reformers. Certainly they are of as even integer, to the Certainly they are of as great interest to the people of the commonwealth as either of the other matters of civil service reform. They are those: First, There are very many more officers and salaried agents and employes in the commonwealth than are necessary to do

the commonwealth than are necessary to do
its business.

2. They are paid on an average quite onehalf more than the salaries for which competent persons could be obtained to do the same
work, or which are paid in other like business
by employers in the state. I would, therefore, advise as a measure of civil service reform that at least one-third of the paid officials doing the business of the commonwealth
who are not embedded in the constitution and
cannot be reached by law, should be cut off by
stringent emacments of law, and the salaries
of the remainder reduced on the average at
least one-half in amount and emoluments,
traveling and official expenses. These latter
items are a fruitful source of abuse. If the
legislature will cut down and limit the officers
and salaried agents of the commonwealth and and salaried agents of the commonwealth and the amounts of their salaries, as I have indicated, and give power to the governor so to do, he will undertake to carry on the needed business of the state with the reduced number of officers, agents, and employes, and if the present efficers an agents resign their places (which must o them will not do) on account of the reduction of their salaries, will fill their places and any others which may become vacant with equally good and efficient incumbents, selected and appointed under the most carefully prepar rules of competitive examination, for the establishment of which he trusts the legislature will make provision. Especially would this be true in the higher grades of educational schools of the state. He dwells at some length

THE EDUCATIONAL SUBJECT.

and states there are by far too many schools for special classes which draw from the gen-eral funds, and which should be for the use of all allies. The salaries of principals in most of the higher schools are very much more than they ought to be. But the same is not true of the teachers of the lower grades, of whom more than 84 per cent, are women, whose salaries in comparison are by far too low. Do not take the common fund and give it to the few or have it expended in such a manner that all cannot equally enjoy its ad-

After a lengthy and very careful review of THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE STATE, which he criticizes in many very important respects, the governor closes his address as follows: Honorable senators, and gentlemen of the house

of representatives: What is the practical solu-tion of the educational question? Take the matter into your own hands. You are practical men. You know what kind of an education the people need and ought to have, strict the branches taught in the primary achools by law specifically to spelling, read-ing, writing, grammar, arithmetic, goography, ing, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history—preferably of the United States—and require that those shall be taught upon the same system, to the same grade of scholars, in every common school in the common-wealth. When the scholar can show by an examination that he is well grounded in the elementary English branches, then let him be admitted to a school of higher grade, where line drawing for industrial purposes shall be taught, bookkeeping, algebra, geometry, the radiments of the Latin and French languages, chemistry, physics, with natural philosophy in a rudithe Latin and French languages, chemistry, physics, with natural philosophy in a rudimental degree; and there a common-school education should stop. When by this system of schools we have brought Massachusetts from her present position to be the first state in the union in the reading and writing of her citizens there will be somebody here, doubtless, more competent to advise what is best to be done.

best to be done Legislators: I have presented the result of my best thought upon the topics occurring to me as of interest to you, and the discussion of which would benefit the state. Time has not been possible to me to give to them the needed care, classification, and condensation It has been my endeavor to exclude there-from every partisan consideration. I have every inducement and no temptation to do otherwise, for I much desire that my sugges-tions shall have weight with all of you. From my redommendation no personal advantage can come, for I now and here declare that I have neither wish nor intention again to ask the suffrages of the people of the common-wealth for the position which I hold; for which high honor I am filled with the most profound sensibility. It is both my pleasure and duty to give one year of the best energies of my life to the service of the commonwealth, thereby to my the correct people. thereby to pay the earnest pound of my grat

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ton Hotel, Willard's Hoter, and Mctropoli-Roose & Queen's News Stand, National

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American House News Stand. W. S. Thompson's Drug Store. C. H. Fickith's Drug Store, Georgetown. J. Bradley Adams's Book Stores. C. R. Dufour, Druggist, 1818 Fourteenth.

R. B. Ferguson, Druggist, corner Second and Pennsylvants avenue S. E. S. E. Lewis, Druggist, corner Fourteenth and P.

G. G. C. Simms, Druggist, corner Fourteenth and New York avenue. W. F. Scala, Druggist, 500 East Capitol. H. A. Johnston, druggist, corner Tenth

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ylvania avenue. J. Bradley Adams's Book Stores. J. T. Clements, Newsdealer, Ninth street. G. W. Joyce, Stationery Store, 1708 Penns

sylvania avenue N. W. J. D. Free, Book Store, 1343 Pe asylva-nia avenue, corner Fourteenth. F. A. Fill, Stationery, New York avenue, near Fifteenth. E. R. Morcoe, Cigars and Stationery

Pennsylvania avenue, near Twelfth. VIRGINIA. Richmond-C. F. Johnston, 918 Main Winchester-E. R. Harmer.

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